New Berne Weekly Journal.

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It Will Pay You

TO GO TO KINSTON TO DO YOUR TRADING,

OETTINGER BROS.

Can and will sell you Goods as low as they can be bought anywhere in the State. Our new supplies of

Ready Made Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions, Piece Goods, White Goods,

And so on, are now in, and displayed for sale.
We always keep on hand a full line of

Heavy Groceries,

are agents for Armour's Meats, Lye and Potash, Lorillard's Snuff, Coates Cotton, North Carolina Plaids. In fact carry a larger Stock of Goods than any house this side of W. & W. Railroad.

We pay cash for all our purchases, consequently always procure the lowest prices, and transfer the benefit of the discount to our patrons.

Come to Kinston, and we will see that you save money by it.

OETTINGER BROS.,

SIGN OF THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT.

Glad Easter Tidings!

GEORGE ASH,

THE CLOTHIER,

Has returned from the North and has just opened a stock of

CLOTHING.

which will prove itself to all who examine it

THE MOST STYLISH,
THE BEST MADE, and
THE LOWEST PRICED.

anywhere.

Our Stock of Neckwear this season far SURPASSES all our previous exhibits in that line. Come and look at the beauties, they are worth seeing.

Our Stock of Hats comprises all the leading styles in soft and stiff goods.

We make a specialty of Cloth Hats, so called Crushers for Men's and Youth's wear, and of fine Cloth Hats and Caps for children.

In Boots and Shoes we carry a full line, and would especially recommend our $2.50 French Calfskin Shoe. A full guarantee given with every pair.

Also a full stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

Although our goods are all new and stylish, and not old shelfworn bankrupt stock, we sell them at such low figures, that defy competition.

As ever we claim

NOTHING BUT BARGAINS AT

GEORGE ASH'S,

Middle street, next to L. H. Cutler's.

DAVID M. JONES of Beaufort is still with us, and will treat his friends as favor as ever.

We have the agency for the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, 98 Duane street, established 1819. All goods carried free of express charges.

LOOK! LOOK!

EVERYWHERE!

Examine Carefully.

Then Compare our Prices and an Average Saving of 25 Per Cent is Certain!

Any one desiring to purchase a SPRING OUTFIT, will find it to their advantage to call and examine my enormous stock of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
TRUNKS AND VALISES,
Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

And be convinced that I can sell you Goods cheaper than any other house in the city.

I can sell you Men's good Blue Flannel Suits for $4.75. A good Cassimere Suit for $4.75. A man's good Woolen Suit only $3.50; at 4 I can give you a good suit for $3.00. A boy's good suit from $1.50 to $5.00. Child's knee suits, from 4 to 12 years, from $1.25 to $1.50.

Men's good Shoes, $1.00; Ladies' nice button Shoes, 75c. Misses nice button and lace Shoes, 75c.

Nice Suspenders, 10c. per pair; Neck wear from 10c. to 25c. Under Shirts at 20c. Ladies' nice Slippers from 45c. to 75c. Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Five hundred dozen Hats. Mens, Boys and Children's Wool Straw, Soft or Stiff, 5 cents up. Mens and Ladies Hosiery, 5 cents up.

Other Goods too numerous to mention. Give us a call and find what I say to be true. ☞ A full line of Jerseys, an all wool Jersey for 45c.

AT COST.—Having determined to close out my entire Stock of Fancy Goods, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Hamburg Edgings, Gloves, Ladies and Misses Hose, Handkerchiefs, and white Lawn and Piqua, and a large stock of Notions, this stock is bound to be sold at New York Cost.

WM. SULTAN,

JAS. A. THOMAS, Salesman. Opposite Baptist Church, New Berne N. C.

Be Sure and Come to the Fair

AND BE SURE YOU

Buy Your Clothing

—FROM—

HOWARD & JONES,

The only exclusive Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Store in the City.

We will sell the balance of our Winter Stock of Clothing at Cost.

New Spring Stock of Clothing now arriving.

35 Black and Brown Cotaway and Sack Cloth Suits (new Shapes) worth $18 and $20.

30 Suits of Middlesex Blue Flannel at $10, worth $15.

We have some bargains left in Winter Underwear. A $1.25 wool medicated Scarlet Shirt at $1.00, cost in New York $1.25. Flannels cannot be bought for less than $1.50 next fall. Drawers to match.

75c. white Shirts, unlaundried, at 60c., all sizes 14 to 18.

Linen Collars and Suspenders at reduced prices. Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, all sizes. Full stock of H. Hose, Handkerchiefs, etc. New lot of 25c. Searfs and Ties. NEW SPRING STOCK OF HATS, soft and stiff.

Agents for Jas. Means $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes.

The Diamond and Pearl Shirts.

A stock of Hanan & Son's Shoes to arrive this week.

Trunks, Valises and Shawl Straps.

Our new line of Mattings will be in shortly. New patterns and novelties. ☞ BE SURE AND SEE US

HOWARD & JONES, Next Door to National Bank.

mar4 dwtf

OLDEST AND LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN VA.

Walter D. Moses & Co.

914 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

PIANOS! ORGANS!

Pianos and Organs on easy monthly plan at factory prices. Old Instruments taken in exchange, bought, rented and repaired.

Immense Stock of SHEET MUSIC.

Instruction Books of all kinds. Special Discount to Teachers and Schools. Catalogues mailed free. Assortment of Music sent on selection if desired. Strings for all Musical Instruments. A few slightly used Pianos and Organs of standard makes, from $25 to $200.

Agents for Dobson's Professional Silver Bell Banjos.

Violins, Accordions, and everything in the Musical Line.

Correspondence solicited. Catalogues mailed free on application at the office of our North Carolina Agent,

Adolph Cohn,

At Mrs. S. F. Stanly's Book Store, corner Broad and Middle Sts.,

jan17 dw6m NEW BERNE, N. C.

The Next Governor.

It is really amusing to see with what dexterous swiftness the politicians and wire pullers dispose of the *sovereign* people's choice for Governor of North Carolina.

The generally accepted *doctrine* under our democratic institutions, which the people ought to be careful to enforce, is, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. But lo! if the *people* express a preference for a faithful and tried public servant, who will not enter the list of *competitors* for the nomination, the people's self-constituted "*bosses*" erase his name from the slate altogether, and gravely *command* that the people must restrict themselves in the selection of a candidate to the brassy few, who are seeking the office, and who probably would never have been found of the office had *been let alone to seek them*.

As for example, the *people* of North Carolina were expressing a strong desire for Thomas J. Jarvis as their next Governor, and, in some sections, there was an almost unbroken unanimity in his favor, but we ask Gov. Jarvis, illustrating a becoming modesty, which should all the more commend him to the people's support, declines to be a candidate for the nomination, the aforesaid "*bosses*" order the people to no longer think of Gov. Jarvis in that connection, but to make their choice between what a great many of them at least regard as two evils. Away with such bosh, and let the people, without regard to the selfish, and it may be somewhat "*incorporate*" plans of the politicians, assert their *prerogative* and vindicate their *right*, by demanding the services of Gov. Jarvis, in this time of greatest need, and Gov. Jarvis will, loyal as he is and has been to the interests of the whole people, most cheerfully comply with the demand thus made in a dignified and strictly *democratic* manner.

The people of Craven county, with an unanimity unbroken, except by a marvellously few soreheads and lookers for retributive justice, prefer Gov. Jarvis immeasurably before any other man in the State. Utterly neglected and ignored as they have been in the past by the wily and selfish schemes of mere politicians, and with all their interests, financial and political, prostrate now, they intend in the future to look out for themselves, and will support no man for Governor who furnishes the slightest ground for suspicion that they will still be neglected and abandoned. Rings, cliques, railroad corporations, and the candidates thereof, have lost their power with the people of Craven county, and *foiled* though by them in the past, they will not be fooled by them in future. The man to receive their votes for Governor, *must and* SHALL *respect their wishes and their interests*.

If the people of Craven county wish Thos. J. Jarvis to be their next Governor, let them vote for him, *from first to last*, and be assured he will always be ready to comply with the demand to serve the people of the State he loves so well, without reference to sections, and without reference too to the "blue and cry" of monopolies which eagerly seek to subordinate the interests, yea, the liberties of the people to their own mercenary purposes.

We say to the people of Craven county, Men! stand by your guns, and your wishes will be respected, your interests fostered and advanced, and the Democratic party taught a lesson, it needs very much to learn. Send your delegates to the Convention with explicit instructions to vote for no other man in any contingency, or under any circumstances, but the man of your choice; and to state as explicitly to the convention, in your name, that no man will receive your votes for Governor, who has even winked at your treatment in the past, and who will not do as much for you as has been done for other sections, which were a little more fortunately circumstanced than you in being able to form combinations for Judical and Congressional Districts, for pandering to the wishes of unpatriotic corporations, and in being able to vote for U. S. Senators &c. &c.

Again people of Craven county, stand by you guns, if you expect anybody to stand by you.

C. C. C.

The Direct Tax Bill—The Amount Paid by Each State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, '88.

The dead lock in the House of Representatives, which has been kept up since Wednesday, still continues at this writing, and bids fair to go on indefinitely. It is over the "direct tax bill," and a little explantation may be of interest.

The direct war tax laid by Congress in 1861, and was collected for only one year, and only in part that year. It was a requisition on States, but where those did not choose to act the federal authorities levied upon citizens of the States. The bill over which there is a contest in the House proposes to return to the States what they paid, or what was collected in them by federal authorities, and to remit the sums unpaid. The following table shows the amounts involved:

States or Territory.	Amount Collected.	Balance Due U. S.
Alabama	$ 18,285 03	$ 374,038 30
Arkansas	184,082 18	77,803 32
California	264,338 57	
Colorado	34,189 96	715 37
Connecticut	291,981 20	
Dakota	5,341 33	
Delaware	70,388 85	
Dist. Columbia	49,437 23	
Florida	43,850 81	21,992 88
Georgia	105,963 17	477,101 30
Illinois	655,366 65	
Indiana	742,341 [illegible]	
Iowa	384,274 50	
Kansas	71,743 33	
Kentucky	606,311 03	
Louisiana	359,313 18	317,371 57
Maine	357,703 10	
Maryland	371,299 96	
Massachusetts	790,392 51	
Michigan	436,498 39	
Minnesota	99,243 10	
Mississippi	161,717 04	321,307 36
Missouri	443,949 51	
Nebraska	30,312 00	
Nevada	4,591 37	
New Hampshire	103,613 57	
New Jersey	303,015 36	
New Mexico	53,048 10	
New York	2,213,850 00	
North Carolina	396,194 15	360,000 32
Ohio	1,372,025 97	
Oregon	35,140 07	
Pennsylvania	1,634,711 45	
Rhode Island	99,419 11	
South Carolina	377,961 30	
Tennessee	387,734 91	294,753 60
Texas	120,008 00	225,008 93
Utah		25,982 00
Vermont	179,407 00	
Virginia	815,509 72	213,561 36
West Virginia	131,406 93	
Washington	4,268 75	3,457 17
Wisconsin	474,944 84	35,097 40

NOTES.

The nomination of Jared J. Rathbone to be consul general at Paris was under consideration in the secret session yesterday, but was not acted upon.

In the House yesterday the proceedings were interrupted by unanimous consent to enable Mr. Seney, of Ohio, to report from the judiciary committee a bill to punish dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money and other fraudulent devices for using the United States mails. The bill was placed upon the calendar.

FULL line of job stock at this office and printed on reasonable terms. tf.

A FEW NOTES.

Culled from the Papers.

Roscoe Conkling is reported better and his eye very more hopeful.

A young man in Manoch [illegible] of voting thirteen times in one election. Good much ballot, we know.

Mr. Pearson [illegible] at one meeting for a building for the Young Men's Christian Association in Wilmington.

Mr. Chauncey Depew's health is pretty bad. Maybe he feared the Presidential nomination was his account.

Hon. Clement Dowdeal, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed receiver of the defunct State National Bank at Raleigh.

The Department of Agriculture makes an unfavorable report as to the condition of the wheat crop throughout the country.

A serious riot has occurred at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, between striking railroad laborers and the new men, five men are reported killed and over a dozen wounded.

A dozen serious accidents are reported among the new men who are handling Burlington rolling stock, but they have studiously been suppressed and kept from the public.

The deadlock has been broken in the House and the direct tax bill goes over until next December. The Democratic majority finally asserted their manhood and adjourned without a vote on the bill.

The [illegible] of Republicans which has lasted for eight days and left no arrangement of things.

A resolution was adopted setting aside Thursday for the consideration of the Blair educational bill.

John L. Sullivan offers to fight any man in the world for $10,000 a side. He prefers to meet Kilrain. Judging from his recent fight with Mitchell, John L. had better be careful how he challenges.

The Berlin press make conflicting statements concerning the relations of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor in connection with the proposed royal marriage. The Emperor has postponed the visits of Prince Alexander, but the Empress desires to hasten the affair.

The Georgia Railroad Commission has refused the request of colored people that first and second class passenger rates be established, and hold that railroads must furnish colored people accommodations in every way equal to those furnished white people.

Chief Arthur is again in Chicago, and his presence there has awakened new interest in connection with the strike troubles. He is very reticent as to the specific object of his visit, but he expresses the opinion that the Burlington stockholders will soon take hold of the matter and end the strike.

Lilian Olcott, a young New York actress, died the other day. She had a pet lizzard, which she wore as an ornament, with other jewelry, in certain plays on the stage, and it is said that since the young actress' death the poor lizzard is pining away, absolutely refusing food or nourishment of any kind. Quite a sad case.

A fellow, with his girl, attended divine services at a church in Chicago a few nights since. He didn't like something the preacher said, and said so in abusive language, whereupon the preacher, who is a man of muscle, bounced the dude into the street and called a patrol wagon and sent him to the station. That's Chicago.

A Texas girl eloped a few days ago, with her lover, very much against the wishes of her father. A day after they were married the father went to see the couple and his daughter told him that she had planned the affair purposely, whereupon he became enraged and stabbed her fourteen times in the face and neck, instantly killing her.

Durham Recorder. The colored Baptists had a big baptizing at Smith's pond Wednesday morning. It was conducted by Rev. A. P. Eaton, and it is estimated that not less than four thousand people, both white and colored, witnessed the ceremony, which is about one-half the population of Durham. About ninety colored men and women were baptized, which was accomplished in about half an hour's time—three to the minute.

Rev. Mr. Pearson closed his series of meetings in Wilmington Wednesday night. During the four weeks of his work there were about [illegible] conversions and over 200 backsliders reclaimed—a big month's work. The Messenger says the membership of Fifth street Methodist church has [illegible] and they had it necessary to build a new house of worship and have designated to build a brick church at a cost of $12,000.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, has purchased a second lot in Park Row, upon which he proposes to erect the finest newspaper edifice in America. The building, the World says, will cost $[illegible] Over the page of the last issue is devoted to a description of the proposed building, and a big cut of it, of course. The World never forgets to blow its own horn.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling is suffering from an abscess in the ear, contracted during the recent bitter cold in New York. It was thought at one time that the disease would prove fatal, the ex Senator being delirious and at the point of death during the greater part of last Monday night, but later telegrams state that an operation had been performed which apparently greatly relieved the suffering of the patient, and it was thought that if he could live three days longer he would recover.

Prof. Hogan, the aeronaut, made a remarkable jump in Michigan, the other day. He went up in his balloon to a height estimated at 10,000 feet, or nearly two miles, and then got his life preserver, a kind of umbrella-shaped machine, called a "parachute," ready, and jumped out of the balloon car. He fell about 500 feet before his parachute began to perform its duty and his prospects were rather gloomy, but a moment later the umbrella-shaped life preserver opened its wings and the rapid decent was checked. He reached the ground safely. The "fool-killer" was not there.

WHY WE DO NOT FLOURISH.

In the first article under this head the writer only intended to give a general idea of the condition of things from a casual observation, and following the same line of thought it is his intention in this article to show why *poverty* is so poor. When the masses of the people can get work to do, and the wages are not commensurate with the amount of the labor required that state of affairs is bad. When the masses cannot get labor to perform at any rate of wages, then the state of affairs is worse than bad. It is true our country is the finest in the world for a poor man, and this section is the best in the country on that particular account. Our labor can live on very little, and suffering from privation is almost unknown in our midst, but at the same time the surface of society will not do as an index when by the true inwardness of the financial condition of our people can be judged by. Why is it that there is not plenty of work for all? Why is it that hundreds of our laborers are idle, and that our merchants complain of dull times, that our business community is almost paralyzed, and that a dollar looks as big as a cart wheel? It is an admitted fact that labor is the vehicle of circulation in a financial way, that in proportion to the amount of wages the business of a community is advanced, that without wages labor is worthless as a circulating medium, and that with out work wages are impossible.

We have no work for the laboring classes, except that which employs only a small per cent of them. It is necessary that we should have sufficient to employ them all and should cry for more laborers to come to us, to flourish. The larger the working class if they are at work, the more money in circulation and the easier the times. Why have we not got the means of employing this larger number of poor people who are with us?

It is not so much that we lack enterprise. It is not so much that we lack capital. It is certainly not that we lack ability or brain. Then why is it? We lack confidence, one in the other. We lack that feeling of common trust. That is a spirit of discord in our midst, and the most casual observer can see it. It has produced its effect in many ways and the remedy has got to be applied, and the application should not be delayed.

Q.

Clover Pasture.

An acre of clover, rightly handled, with other feed, will winter a dozen hogs. It should be well cured, run through the cutter and cut fairly fine, and cooked with potatoes, turnips, apples, etc., into a slop. It is a good feed and if fed rightly will bring hogs in excellent condition. Clover is an excellent summer feed for hogs, and hogs will thrive as well on it as on any other feed in the world. Give the hogs a small range, so they will not run off the flesh, not over five acres, and better not no more than three, and turn in enough hogs so the clover will not get enough start to mature. The number of hogs will depend, of course, on the growth of the clover. The should be plenty of water—running water is always the best. If the weeds start sheep will eat them, and if the pasture is too much for the hogs the cattle or horshs will be pleased to assist in keeping it down. If grass is used for pasture it must be kept green and juicy. As soon as it begins to grow dry it is useless for hogs, as it begins to grow dry it is useless for hogs, as is also true of clover. A few acres of rye to turn them on in the early spring will not hurt them.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 5.

SCHOOL MATTERS BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

In 1860 the public schools showed their highest development before the war. According to Superintendent Wiley's report, during that year the disbursements were $278,000, and the whole number of children between 6 and 21 years of age was 221,[illegible]. The per capita expenditure therefore, $1.25 on the number of WHITE children.

This money was in part furnished from the interest on the permanent fund of about $2,000,000, and in part by county taxation, the counties being required to tax themselves. This requirement was perhaps the strongest factor in the establishment and improvement of the public schools before the war. In fact the wise founders of our public schools in 1840 started with this requirement and did not allow any apportionment from the State fund to counties that did not vote in favor of and levy a tax to supplement it.

This principle of helping those who help themselves has had wide application in the establishment and development of school systems in other States and countries.

It will be seen that while last year we spent $653,037.33 on a school census of 566,270, the average per capita expenditure was only $1.16—less than in 1860 by 9 cents on each child of school age.

Besides having less money now for each child than was applied in 1860, we labor under the additional disadvantage of TWO RACES to instruct in separate schools. The separation of the races is a necessity, but it is somewhat more expensive to educate two races in this way than it would to educate ONE RACE having the same number of children.

Having this race disadvantage and less money per capita, our school terms will of course be somewhat shorter than were the terms in 1860. Then the salaries of teachers averaged about the same as we now pay our teachers, perhaps more.

The machinery of our system is very much the same now as it was before the war. It recognizes LOCAL management, and the necessity of making Boards of Education, county superintendents and committees specially responsible for such management.

Then the county court selected five men to act as a Board of Superintendents; now the Justices of the Peace and the County Commissioners select three men to act as a Board of Education. The duties of the Board of Superintendents was almost exactly what are now the duties of the Board of Education, viz: the general management of school matters for the county—fixing boundaries of districts, appointing school committees on petition, apportioning the money in such way as to equalize school facilities as far as practicable, &c.

The average cost of the Boards of Education now is just about one per cent. of the funds—one dollar out of one hundred dollars. Under the old system the chairman was County Superintendent, gave bond and handled all the money, and was paid 2½ per cent. of the funds, and it he visited the schools the Board paid him extra; now we have a County Superintendent who examines teachers, is Secretary of the Board, visits the schools, gives the Board such information as they must have to enable them to perform their duties intelligently, has a general oversight of the details of the school matters of his county, and makes reports to the State Superintendent. He is paid by the day for the work done, from $2 to $3 as the Board may determine. The average cost of the superintendents last year was only about 3 per cent. of the funds. Total cost of boards and superintendents about 4 per cent. of the funds.

The system before the war had to bear the expense of an examining committee and of a secretary. Both these duties are now performed by the County Superintendent.

The cost of the school management is about the same per cent. now as before the war. The system, however, save, the treasurers' commissions which we pay, because it did make the County Superintendent treasurer, and these commissions went far toward paying the cost of superintendence.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that good County Boards and efficient and active superintendents are perhaps more of necessities now than when we had but one race to provide for. This thought I would like to emphasize.

And further, about one-third of all the money raised in the State by taxation for all purposes goes into the schools. Some local authorities must be paid to manage it, and it is folly not to pay enough to have it efficiently managed. What we pay now to the Boards of Education and the superintendents would lengthen the average school terms only about two days per annum.

S. M. FINGER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

A Reasoning Lobster.

A curious story of "A Reasoning Lobster" is told by Willard Nye, jr., in the "Bulletin" of the United States Fish Commission. The sagacious crustacean's home under a rock in Buzzard's Bay, in water about five feet deep. The author carefully adjusted a noose over the hole, and baited it with a piece of menhaden. The lobster passed its claw through the noose to get the bait and the noose was drawn upon the claw, but slipped off when the animal had been pulled half out of his hole, and he escaped. The noose was fixed again, but this time, instead of putting out his claws as before, the lobster first put his feelers through the noose, felt the string all way round, and then passed his claw under the string and seized the bait. The experiment was repeated several times, but every new setting of the trap was met in the same deliberate way, as if by one who thought the matter out.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that on and after the first day of April, 1888, the closed season commences for the following game birds in the State of North Carolina: Quail or partridges, doves, robins, mocking birds and wild turkeys. And any person found guilty of a violation of the law of the State of North Carolina will be punished to the full extent of the law. By order of the Game Wardens.

WARREN B. ELLIS, Ch'm.
C. T. PATTERSON,
F. H. COOK,
Game Wardens.
M. D. L. DINSMORE, Capt.

The following is the law of the State of North Carolina:

Section 1058—If any person shall hunt for deer with a gun or guns in the woods in the night-time, by fire-light, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 1059—When more persons than one are engaged in committing the offence of fire-hunting, any one may be compelled to give evidence against all others concerned; and the witness, upon giving such information, shall be acquitted and held discharged from all penalties and pains to which he was subject by his participation in the offence.

Sec. 2831—No person shall kill or shoot, trap or net, any partridges, quail, doves, robins, mocking birds or wild turkeys, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of October in each year; and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2835—No person shall export or transport from the State any quail or partridges, whether dead or alive, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days for each offence.

Sec. 2836—No person shall at any time take or destroy the eggs of partridges or quail; and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

Sec. 2837.—No person shall hunt or shoot wild fowl on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; or hunt or shoot them on any day of the week after the hour of sunset and before the hour of daylight, with gun or fire, or use any gun other than can be fired from the shoulder.

Sec. 2838—Any person violating the preceding section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than thirty days. And all fines collected or imposed under this section shall go to the common school fund of the county: Provided any person giving information of the violation of said preceding section to the proper person shall, upon conviction of the parties, be entitled to receive one half of said fine.

It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace, upon information of the violation of the preceding section, to issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and, if found guilty by him, he shall bind him over in such sum as he thinks proper, (provided that such amount shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars,) to the next term of any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 2839—Any person hunting wild fowl with fire shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days; and any person who shall inform the court or solicitor of the district, or any justice of the peace, of the name of any person violating this section, shall be entitled, upon conviction of the defendant, to receive one half of said fine.

Sec. 2831, as amended—Any person who shall hunt, with gun or dogs, on the lands of another, without leave obtained from the owner shall forfeit and pay ten dollars to the party aggrieved: Provided, no such recovery shall be had, unless the owner of the land, by advertisement posted up at the Court House door of the County and at three or more places on the land, has forbidden the person so hunting, by name, or all persons generally, to hunt on his land. And all persons hunting after having been so forbidden shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding ten dollars or imprisoned not exceeding ten days for the first offence and upon conviction of a second or subsequent offence shall be fined twenty five dollars or imprisoned thirty days at the discretion of the court.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid to any person furnishing evidence to convict any person of a violation of any of the above provisions of law.

By order of the Craven County Gun Club.

WARREN B. ELLIS, Ch'm.
F. T. PATTERSON,
F. H. COOK,
Game Wardens.
M. D. L. DINSMORE, Capt.
New Berne, April 11, 1888.

Selecting Dairy Cows.

Here is a suggestion which may prove valuable to dairymen and others having occasion to purchase dairy cows, and who desire to "get the best." The dairymen who buys a big cow, giving a little mess of milk, for the sake of her heavy weight as a basis for beef at the termination of her usefulness, is like a manufacturer who buys a big steam engine for doing a little work for the sake of having weight of old iron to sell when the engine is done with. The waste of food for keeping the excessive weight of the big cow warm and the waste of steam in keeping hot the needless iron in the big engine, are very analogous, and there is a striking similarity between the old iron in the worn-out engine and the beef in a worn out cow.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Confederate Veterans.

A large meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers was held in Danville, Va., on Tuesday night last, for the purpose of organizing a camp of Confederate veterans.

The camp was organized with Col. G. C. Cabell, commander. The camp was named Cabell-Graves in honor of Col. Joseph R. Cabell of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and Col. John A. Graves of Caswell county, N. C. All ex-Confederates living in the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina are eligible to membership.

Would it not be well to organize a camp of this sort in New Berne, to embrace the surrounding counties? It would be a most excellent adjunct to the Ladies' Memorial Association of this city, the only organization that seems to care for the memory of our lost comrades. What say the ex-Confederates, shall we have a camp?

Fastest Freight Train in the World.

We see that some of our exchanges say that the All Rail Truck Train will run the fastest freight schedule in the world. This is a grand train for this section of country, and is only one of the many things that are possible for us if we would look out for the development of our section. We learn at the depot that nothing but truck will be taken on this train, and no one but railroad employees will be allowed upon it, so it will carry no passengers. The railroad people are going to sacrifice everything to speed, and the train is a magnificent recognition of the farming interests of this community. In answer to a question whether the road would stand the schedule a railroad official replied: "Yes, sir, we can run as fast as we can turn a wheel."

Mysterious Disappearance.

Thos. H. Dillahunt col. who lives about five miles from the city, reported to this office last week that his brother, Simon Dillahunt, who lived near him, mysteriously disappeared on the night of the 17th of March and has not been heard from since. Simon is about 42 years old, light complexion for a colored man, five feet ten inches high, hump shouldered when walking and weighed about one hundred and sixty five pounds. He left his wife and five children at home and went to the Murphy plantation near Cobton to split rails. Thomas was at work in the same neighborhood and saw his brother on the night that he left. He went over to where Thomas was at work and left to go back to the Murphy place and has not been seen or heard of in the neighborhood since.

As he had had no difficulty with any one in the neighborhood and had no family troubles to disturb him, Thomas thinks his disappearance quite mysterious.

Still for Jarvis.

Some of our people insist on tendering the nomination for Governor to Thos. J. Jarvis notwithstanding the announcement that he does not want the nomination, does not desire the office and does not expect to return to North Carolina until December next.

The communication published elsewhere on this subject is from one of our most prominent citizens and a man of power in a campaign. The proposition he lays down that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, is unquestionably right, but it is perhaps oftener ignored than any other branch of ethics in our political system.

The readers of the JOURNAL well know how earnestly we have contended for the extension of the A. & N. C. R. and how important it is to elect a Governor that will not stand in the way of said extension. We understand Gov. Jarvis to be in accord with us on this question, and we have pressed his nomination on this account and further, because it is generally conceded that no stronger nomination can be made. But is it possible to secure his nomination while he is yet in Brazil? We felt the misfortune four years ago to send a delegation to the State Convention in favor of a man that was defeated for the nomination. Our people did not think then it was an unpardonable sin to go for the man of their choice, but we have learned since that it is good to be with the big side.

The JOURNAL has sought to keep the Democratic party of the State fully informed as to the feelings of Democrats in this section. In the judgment of some of our friends it is better to say that party success is held above everything else, but we cannot say this truthfully of the people of Craven county just at this time; the communication published elsewhere shows that such is not the case.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New Berne & Beaufort Canal Company was held last Wednesday evening at the Hotel Albert in this city, as previously advertised.

Mr. George Allen of this city was made chairman, and Mr. W. G. Elliott of Norfolk, secretary.

The report of the president, D. S. Burwell, Esq., of Norfolk, gave a full account of the work heretofore done and now being done on the canal.

The following is an extract from the report:

The canal of this company has been open for navigation for some years past, and has been used by light draught boats for the purposes of navigation.

A contract has now been made for the removal of the bars and land slides in the canal, and for constructing the necessary sheet piling to protect the banks of the same, and the work has been commenced under the same and it is expected that it will be done within ninety days.

The company expects to keep the canal in a condition for navigation by any boat that can reach the same, and to keep pace with the improvements made by the government in the navigable streams which are connected by our canal.

Proper steps will be taken by the management of the company to induce the government to make still greater improvements in those waters. It is the purpose of the present management to do all that can be done to advance the usefulness of the canal and to thus make its business profitable.

All the former officers were re-elected as follows:

D. S. Burwell, president, and Geo. Allen, C. G. Elliott, W. W. Tunis and B. F. Tebault, directors.

The Next Governor.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—An article in your issue of April 9th, signed "Democrat," advocates the nomination of John A. Gilmer for our next Governor. We think the nomination would be an excellent one; no better man for the position can be found in the State, and we would like for him to be nominated, but as the East claims the next Governor, we must forego our preference for Gilmer. The Democrats of the East to a man, with the exception of a very small minority of place hunters and wire pullers, prefer Thomas J. Jarvis. It is said that he has declined being a candidate for the nomination. He may have [illegible] *accumulate*, but we are positively assured that if nominated he will return to North Carolina and enter into the contest. Point it should turn out that he lacks [illegible] the nomination, what is the next best? Where and to whom can we look for assistance? We are now effectually hedged up by railroad combinations, that seem to look only to the rule of this section of the State. We want relief, and we are going to get it. We have now almost arrived to that condition that we look more to the man than we do to his political creed. We want for our next Governor one who can assist us; one who is not dominated by any associated capitalists, or who affiliates with any railroad syndicate that is antagonistic to the East. We want one who favors an extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road to Beaufort harbor, and who also favors a railroad line North and South from Wilmington through New Berne and on to the city of Norfolk. The man who expects to be the next Governor must shape his policy to that end, and any candidate who does not favor this policy need not expect the full Democratic vote of the counties of Carteret, Pamlico, Craven, Lenoir, Jones and Onslow.

We have had enough of antagonism to our prosperity. It is a matter of dollars and cents with us, much more than a question of political principles. Why should the interests of the people suffer pecuniarily that A or B should be Governor, or that C or D should be on the Supreme Court Bench? The people want a change, and they are going to have it, they do not intend to be dictated to by rings, and they care not how and for whom they vote in the next convention.

We are for [illegible] we are positively [illegible] nominated, though [illegible] the nomination [illegible] to the wish of [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] man in the State that [illegible] the Democratic strength. We cannot turn our back on [illegible] of this broad land and [illegible] man whose policy is [illegible] and distinctly defined and [illegible] good, and so highly approved by the Democratic party of the land.

And in conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me assure you that [illegible] of the people in this section, and the State have been so exasperated and pressed down by hostile railroad combinations, that they would vote for any man for Governor, who would give them relief, be he Democrat, Independent or the Devil.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

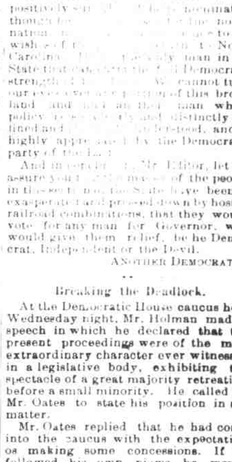
Breaking the Deadlock.

At the Democratic House caucus held Wednesday night, Mr. Holman made a speech in which he declared that the present proceedings were of the most extraordinary character ever witnessed in a legislative body, exhibiting the spectacle of a great majority retreating before a small minority. He called on Mr. Oates to state his position in the matter.

Mr. Oates replied that he had come into the caucus with the expectation of making some concessions. If he followed his own views he would consent to no measure that did not involve the absolute defeat of the bill. But he was a Democrat, and if the caucus decided against him he would abide by its decision and support it with his vote. The declaration was received with applause by the caucus. Mr. Oates added that he favored the proposed postponement of the tax bill, but would agree to see the caucus agree to the condition that a vote should be taken upon it at a fixed date. Much debate followed, and the caucus finally adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That on reassembling tomorrow the House shall adjourn with the understanding that the committee on rules will report a special order setting apart Thursday, December 6, 1888, immediately after the reading of the journal, for the consideration of Senate bill 159, to provide for a refunding of the direct tax levied in 1861, in which order a reasonable time shall be allowed three days, viz., Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, shall be allowed for debate and amendment, and the time for a vote on the final passage shall be fixed at 4 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. Cox, on calling the caucus to order, made a short speech, in which he appealed to his democratic colleagues to present a united front and sacrifice their individual feelings for the sake of party harmony, which sentiment was vociferously applauded. The caucus adjourned at 11.20.



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